PM 843 . G5
Copy 1



# ALPHABETICAL VOCABULARY 

## OF THE

## CHINOOK LANGUAGE.

BY

GEORGE GIBBS.

PUBLISEED UNDER THE AUSPICES OE THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.


NEW YORK:
CRAMOISY PRESS.
1863.

## PREFACE.

It should be premised that the following Vocabulary was collected at different times and from different Indians, and has never been revised with the assistance of one person. It undoubtedly contains words of two dialects, the Chinook proper and the Clatsop, and probably also of the Wakiakun. The wrords themselves, however, it is believed, are generally correct, and in some instances the dialect has been noted. The only apology for publishing it in its. present form is, that the Indians speaking the Chinook language are so nearly extinct, that 110 other, better digested, is likely to be made, and that even thus it affords means for a much more extended comparison of this with other Indian languages than now exists.
The nation, or rather family, to which the generic name of Chinook has attached, formerly inhabited both banks of the Columbia River, from its mouth to the Grand ${ }_{\text {i }}$ Dalles, a distance of about a hundred and seventy miles, and was, as usual among the sedentary Indians of the west, broken up into numerous bands, each having its own village and ehiefs, and possessing its special name; no common appellation being adopted by themselves, unless it might be the word signifying "people," or "the people."

Mr. Hale, in his Ethnography of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, has divided these into Upper and Lower Chinooks; the latter, as I suppose, intended only to include the Indians between Oak Point
and the mouth of the river. Very probably an intermediate or middle division would have more accurately described them, embracing that part of the territory between Oak Point and Fort Vancouver. The present rocabulary belongs to those nearest the mouth, of which there were five principal bands.

Mr. A. C. Anderson, formerly of the Hudson's Bay Company, long resident on the Columbia River, assigns their boundaries as follows:-On the north side of the river, first the Chinooks proper (Tchi-nuk), whose territory extended from Cape Disappointment mp the Columbia to the neighborhoord of Gray's Bay (not Gray's Harbor, which is on the Pacific), and back to the northern vicinity of Shoalwater Bay, where they interlocked with the Chihalis of the coast; and above them the Wakiakums (Wa-kái-a-kum), who extended up towards Oak Point, haring behind them the Willopahs (Kwal-hwi--ó-kwa), an isolated band of the Chepewyan family (Athabascans of Gallatin), who inhabited the country on the Willo--pal River, and the head of the Chihalis. On the south side of the Columbia the Clatsops (Klat-sop) extended along the coast about twenty miles from near Tillamook Head to Point Adams, and up the river to Tongue Point. Thence the Cathlamets (Kat-hla'met) reached to Puget's Island, and were followed by the Cooniacs of Oak Point (Kahn-yak or Kukhn-yak, the Kreluits of Franchere and Skilloots of Lewis and Clarke). This last tribe, closely connected with the Klatskanai, another band of the Athabascan stock, who lived on the upper waters of the Nelalem, a stream running into the Pacific, on those of Young's River, and one bearing their own name, which enters the Columbia at Oak Point. The above may properly be considered as constituting a single tribe, although under the jurisdiction of different chiefs, and though dialectic variations existed in their language. The language of the bands farther up the river departed more and more widely from the Chinook proper, so that the lower ones could not have understood the others without an interpreter.

Of the several rocabularies of this language heretofore published, the only reliable ones that I have seen are those of Mr. Hale in the Ethnography of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, giving 180 words of the Lower and 60 of the Upper Chinook (Watlala), the former aecompanied by grammatieal notices. Into all the others many words lave crept from the Chihalis and Klikatat; the first a tribe of the Selish family, the second of the Sahaptin, who immediately join the Chinooks on the north, as well as some from the Nootki, which forms one of the components of what is called the Chinook "Jargon," a mixed language in common use for trading purposes on the North West Coast, and often mistaken for the Chinook itself.

The vocabulary given by Dr. Scouler as "Chenook" is almost altogether Chihalis. His "Cathlaseon," thonigh very incorrect, is Chinook; but he has wrongly assigned the location of the Cathlaseo tribe. They were the Indians of the Dalles of the Columbia, and not of the region below the falls; and though they speak a dialect of the Chinook, the vocabulary is of some other band lower down the river. It is easy to see that comparisons fomnded on such data lead only to crror.

In collecting the present vocabulary, I have been greatly assisted by Messrs. Robert Shortess and Solomon H. Smith, of Oregon, and Mr. A. C. Anderson, of Vietoria, Vaneouver Island, to all of whom I desire to express my acknowledgments.

The rery difficult pronunciation and exeessively complieated form of the Chinook has effeetually prevented its aequisition, even by missionaries and fur traders. It abounds with gutturals and "elucking" sounds, almost as difficult to analyse as to utter. As is the ease with all the surrounding tribes, the consonants $f, r$, and $v$ are wanting, perhaps also $d$ and $z$. In pronouncing English words, $f$ is changed to $p ; r$ to $l ; v$ to $m$. Th never occurs, cither as in thin or thee; these letters, where they appear below, being pronounced as in the French thé. The system of spelling used is as follows :-

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

a long as in father; short as in German hat, or nearly as in Englisb what.
e long as in they ("long $a$ " in face); short in met.
$i$ long as in marine ; short in pin.
o long as in go; short as in loome, whole.
 as in but: $u$ as in union, mure, \&e., is represented by $y u$.
$\vec{a}$ as in cell (are, au, in bavol, targht).
ai as in aisle ("long $i$ " in pine, might).
au as ow in now (ou in loud).
The consonants as in English, with the following limitations:$c$ is used only in the compound $c h$, whieh is pronounced always as in church; $g$ as in gig, never soft as in ginger, for whieh $j$ is employed; kiw represents $q^{2}$ as in queen ; $y$ is pronounced as in you, year; khe expresses the guttural aspirate-the German $c h$ in ach, the Seottish in loch, but when the letters are separated by a comma $\left(k^{\prime} h\right)$, they denote merely an aspirated $k$. Other compounds like $k l, t k l, t l k$, represent the elueking sounds aceording to analysis.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The following are all the speeimens of the Chinook language with which I an aequainted, with the exeeption of those of the Jargon, some of which have been given by the authors as Chinook proper, or as Clatsop, and are eited as sueh by Ludwig. These last I have ineluded in the Bibliograply of the Jargon appended to the Dietionary of that tongue, prepared for the Smithsonian Institution.

Arehreologia Amerieana. Transactions of the American Autiquarian Society, 2 vols. 8vo. Worcester, 1820 ; Cambrictge, 1836. Words from a MS. of Gabriel Franehère in the "Synopsis of the Indian Tribes of North America," by Albert (iallatin. Vol. II., p. 379.
Ethnography and Philology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition. 4 to. Phitadelphia, 1840. By Horatio Hale.
Vocabularies-Q, Watiala or Upper Chinooks-R, Tshinuk, Chinooks proper; pp. 370-629. The work also contains a valuable notice of the grammar of this language.
Transactions of the Ameriean Ethnological Society, 2 vols. 8vo. Now York, Bartlett and Welford, 1845, 1848.
Reprint of the above in article on "IIale's North-Western Indians," by Albert Gallatin in Vol. II., pp. 56, 89, 121.
Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America, by Ablé M. Domencech, 2 vols. 8 ro. London, 1860.
Reprint of part of Hale's Chinook Vocabulary, pp. 166-188.
Journal of the Royal Geographieal Soeiety of Loudon, vol. XI., 8vo. Lonton, 1841.
"Observations on the Indigenous Tribes of the North-West Coast of Ameriea." By John Seouler, M.D., \&e.
Vocabulary of the Cathlaseon; pp. 243-246, 247. This, though not correct, as above mentioned, is some dialect of the Chinook, while his Chinook, so called, on the same pages, is Chihalis.
Exploration du Territoire de P'Orégon, etc., par Duflot de Mofras. 2 vols. 8ro. Paris, 1844. The numerals from 1 to 10 are given in Vol. II., p. 201.

## VOCABULARY.

## A.

## B.

Above, sákh-a-li, Clats. ukh-shákh-a-li.
Acorns, t'kán-a-we.
Affection, t'kékh, tik-ékh.
Afraid, kwass.
Again, wekht.
Alive, yá-ka-nát-ti; he lives.
All, kon-a-wé.
Although, kukh'tsi.
Always, kwá-ni-sum.
Animals (all creatures), Clats. chó-i-la-lá.
Aplodontia, o-gwul-lal'; the robe of its sliin, shi-wal-lal'.
Appear, to (in sight), klakl.
Apron, e-ké-so.
Arm, e-bé-po-tehtk, ets-pa-tétuk.
Arrive, to, ko.
Arrow, ka-lái-tan, tklái-tan; Clats. tá-batsh.
Ash-tree, klt-sí-ba, Clats. klk-chá-ba.
Aunt, kl-kuk'hot-la.
Autumn, klut-tálkh-he, tsábatlkh.
Axe, hatchet, ye-kés-tunh, ek-a-sét-khle-bat, ekuts'tan.

Bad, ma-sá-tchi, ya-bá-li-la, i-yá-kat-hal ; Clats. e-yá-ma-la; a bad thing, kakh-tsaik-ta.
Bail a canoe, to, klukh'tewukh.
Bark, of tree, o-kú-tal, o-yá-a-put-sa; inner bark of cedar, kal-a-kwá-ti.
Basket, o-pi-kwan'b; figured, Clats. o-kwal'kh.
Beach, of the sea, ka-bi-lal'luk.
Beads, ka-mó-suk, tl'ka-bó-suk.
Bear, (black), e-itch'hut, its'hut; Clats. skint-wha; (grizzly), i-slıái-am, i-síi-amb.
Beard, te-bé-bek-sut, te-bé-bekso.
Beaver, e-ín-a, e-í-na.
Before (in advance), klan'awukh.
Behind, ka-ub'a-tuk, kim'ta.
Belly, ya-kwá-tin.
Below, kík-hwil-li.
Bird, kal-lák-a-la, tla-lákh, tla-lá-huks.
Bite, to, kai-yakws.
Bitch, o-kó-boks.
Bitter, klikhl.

BLA
10

Black, tlél, klél, kla-lukh', t'hli-il.
Blanket or cloth, pa-sísi.
Blood, kl-á-welkt, tlált-wulkt, tlá-wilkt.
Blow out, to, po-tláklh-a.
Blue, dark, (same as black;) pale, spo-ók, spó-elı.
Blueberry, kán-as-pukh'.
Board or plank, tísh-kan.
Body, ok-wult'ha.
Boil, to, buckli-hul'tsl-bub.
Bone, e-bé-ot-sakh, o-bé-ot-so.
Borrow, to, luul-gé-bish-ta.
Both, kon-a-we moxt; literally, "all two."
Bottle, $a$, o-kwil-likh'tshnt; litcrally, "Alint."
Bow, a, ópt-le-ke, ópt-khle-ke, ot-há-ha.
Bowl, ús-kan.
Boy, small, tik-hun-1a; grown, kl-kís-kus, tl-kás-kus.
Box or trunk, o-klé-uk-shin.
Bracelet (of brass zoire), klik'-wal-li.
Brass, klik'wal-li.
Breast, (voman's), ká-ıo-ba.
Bright, to-wákh, tu-wákh.
Bring, imp. ét-kw-hla.
Broad, ekh-ult, tluk'uth, é-yahuteh.
Brother, elder, kíp-ho, yakhkwun, it-sukh'kwun ; younger, au, a-au, kl'kit-wukh; my elder, i-chukh'kwun; his elder, i-yíkh-kwun.
Brother-in-law, ek'ke, tsa-póts-han.
Buffalo, also cattle, mús-mus, e-bús-bus.
Buttons (of metal), e-chil'chil.

Button moulds, e-ké-no-wái-a-ba.
By and bye, al-kéklı.

## C.

Canadian, Pa-si'si-uks; literally, "clothmen," from pa-sísi, cloth, and uks, a Chinook suffix, signifying "living beings."
Canoe, e-ka-ním (generic), etl-whai-at; ko-kwa-bet'kh, the Chinook pattern.
Carry, to, ést-whul, an-yust'ho; to carry on the back, as a child is carvied, ló-lo.
Castaway, a wrecked person, kló-who-nipsk.
Cat, tle-wá-sis.
Catch with a lasso, kwutl anáiya; literally, "make fast."
Cedar, ish'kum, is'kun, kl-wélutl, tche-bat'kh; imner bark of, kal-a-kw'í-ti.
Cellar, e-kó-bat.
Certainly, na-wít-ka.
Cheat, to, lakh'hwa-la.
Chest or box, klé-uk-sen.
Chief, kuk-ke-má-nan, tl-kák-a-má-nan.
Chipmunk (tamias), ot-sé-kin.
Chisel or froe, et-aii-yetk.
Chop, to, tl-kóp, chop that; tl-kópen-yá-ho.
Circle, $a$, or ring, t'kweó-kwéo.
Clam, (lutraria), kláb-o-wa.
Clear sky, e-tok-ta.
Cloth, pa-sí-si.
Clouds, e-kúsakh ; Clats, o-ko-hót-laut.

Coarse, tukh.
Cold, ts'his', ehát-sa, it-sát-sa, tsus; now it is cold, al-te chat-si-hí-lo.
Colt, kle-yí-ka.
Comb, k'hul-cha-bé-te; Clats. ka-bé-a-ko; to comb, k’hul-hul-chá-ba.
Come, to, a-mit-e, a-brit-e; come, (imp.) to one person, bat'te; to several, cha-bít-te; come here, ni'-wha; come, n'ti-áiya; he is coming, nu-kot-lái-yu.
Cone of fir tree, o-péteh-kan.
Conjuring, ta-má-no-was.
Cougar, e-kwái-ye-wa.
Cough, to, hokh-hokh.
Coyote, i-tá-la-pas.
Crab, kal-hé-la.
Crab apple, páu-itsh, pí-wutsh.
Crane, o-kó-to-we, ek-ti-ta-wa.
Cranberry, shól-bekh, sí-lamikh.
Crooked, hunl'kekh.
Crow, ski-ha; Clats. o-kwunnokh.
Cry, to, klák-wulk.
Cup, as-kan.
Curled, curly, hunl'kekh.
Cut, to, tlikóp.

## D.

Dance, to, ba-witsk; llance, ne-wéts-ko.
Darkness, no-pó-num.
Daughter, speuking of her, okwukh'a; addressing her, as.
Dawn, ekw-ta-lilkh.
Day, ka-wakh'e.

Daybreak, nek-tsók-te.
Dead, mé-ma-lust, tl'kló-mut; Clats. at-hlo-ba-kut; a-yóbukt.
Deer, im-í-sun, é-ba-sa; Cluts e-lí-lukh.
Demon race, prehuman, ul-há-i-pa.
Dentalium, ká-wa-kétdi, (large size) ; kip-kup, (small size.)
Dewberries, klik'a-muks.
Dig roots or clams, to, an'tl-el-ké-pa.
Different, s’hul-ló-yi-ba.
Dishes, etc., á-bo-wa.
Doe, é-ik-el.
Dog, el-kam'buks, kl-ká-boks; Clats. kl-kút-ko.
Down stream, below, mái-a-mi.
Drab, or light blue, spo-é.
Dress a skin, to, hákh-ka anáizya.
Drink, to, kluk'lubst ; I drink, klá-bis-ta.
Drive, to, kish'kish ; drive up the horses, o-tó-wá-bab tkitu-i-tá-nuks.
Dry fish, to, an-ik-sá-be.
Duck, mallard or stock duck, o-kwékh-kwekh.

## E.

Eagle, (the buld), ehak'ehak, tehnk'chak.
Ear, o-bé-ut-sakh, t'be-ot-saks; Clats. o-wh-eha.
Ear-rings, is-ká-lal.
Earth, il-a-ékh.
Eat, to, a-batkhl-hal-a-ba; atl-hul-há-lub ; $I$ eat, hul-hul'ub-a.

Ebb tide, t'hul-a-wékwot
Eggs, tl-klau-lau-uks, t’kwil-láu-wil-láu-uks.
Eight, stót-kin.
Eleven, tát-le-hum i-kon ikht.
Elk, e-mílluk.
Elk fawn, e-mú-luk-lıan.
Elk horn, chá-ba, plur. ya-chí-ba.
Empty, wakli; empty that, wakh-hé-lıa.
Entrails, tub'a-shuks.
Evening, tsó-yus-te.
Exchange, to, tik-o-lć-buk.
Eyes, o-bél-host.

## F.

Face, si-í-host, skukh'host.
Far, kwil'ia, kwil-lí-ye.
Fast, made fast, kwutl.
Father, tl-ka-mí-ma, it-lláb; my father, ti-tum má-ma; thy fatlicr, bái-kutl me-mán; his fother, yak kai-yáb; our father, ni-stí-ka tl'chá-ma-ma; your futher, mi-sái-ka klim-sí-ma-ma; their futher, klís-ka it-hláb.
Fathom, it-hli-na; Cluts.e-yán-ha.
Feathers, tup-é-e, o-kub'-a-sâ.
File, o-chí-la.
Find, to, klap.
Fine, kwess.
Fingers, te-bék-si-a.
Fire, o-ól-pits-ki, ol-pits'kekh.
Fir tree, sís-kın.
Fish, tsloć-lukh.
Fish hook, ik-hik.
Fish weir, kluk'hwuu.

Five, kwé-nem.
Flat, pal-kekh.
Flatten the head, to, o-bék-okwantl.
Flea, i-na-pu.
Flesh, étl-wil-i, a-ké-wul; all linds of flesh and fish in a clead state.
Fleshing chisel, of stone, t’kínaks.
Flint, o-kwil-likh'tshut.
Flood tide, klo-wétshk; Clats. kle-whits'kwit.
Fiour or grain, tsap'e-lil ; (common to all the river tribes.)
Fly, to, e-yó-ka; Clats. yuk-kóya.
Fly, a, e-bóts-kun; Clats. ta-bots-kun'noks.
Food, it-hul'lub-akh.
Foot, tlek'lıups, ta-béps.
Four, lak'et.
Forehead, o-héts-pokh.
Forest country, yá-mo-le.
Forget, to, tl-hul-le-ó-buk.
Formerly, ín-kut-te.
Full, patl.
Fur or hair, kla-bék-so.
Friend, th-ka-sik'hs, i-í-sik'hs, ska-shiks.
Frog, shwée.
From, kó-pa.
Frozen, tshi-la-pot.

## G.

Gallop, kwal-lil'kwal-lil'.
Game of clislis, e-tlált-lal; of hand, it-hlo-kum; of beaver dice, kwot-lá-buks.

Give, to, e-uikh'; to give alms, Ele-a-há-wi-yu.
Glad, kwan'kwan.
Gimlet, ips-tá-bat.
Girl, tla-lik, sákh-1un-a ; (grovon), o-hó-takhw; (child), o-kós-kas.
Glass, literally, flint, o-kwillikh'tshut.
Go, to, n-bai-ya ; go, (imp.) baiya; (to several persons) t'hóya; go to bect, (imps.) ab-hókste; go first (imp.) má-ni-wa.
God, I-kí-nam; Clats. I-ká-ui ; strictly speaking, the name given to their own most powerful spirit.
Good, t'k-tók-te, e-tók-te.
Goose, o'kal-ak-a-lí-ma.
Grain, tsap'e-lil.
Grandchild, klukt'kau.
Grandfather, on father's side, kl-kuk-kí-shus; on mother's side, kl-kuk-ká-la.
Grandmother, on father's sicte, kl-kuk-ké-ke; on mother's side, kl-kush-kash'ka.
Grass, tup-sâ, tem-mum.
Great, sá-kwautl, yák-wantl.
Grebe, small diver, ó-ko-nasis'se.
Green, pt-sekh, pi-chukh'.
Grouse, muffed, un-whust'wust.
Gun or musket, shuk-wa-lál-la.
Gunpowder, ti-whut'.

## H.

Hail, kl-kák-wil.
Haiqua, (dentalium), large size, ká-wa-ket-li, kut-tók; small size, kúp-kup.

Hair, yák-so, kla-bék-so, klikhuk'so; Clats. kl'uss'.
Half, a-sit'ko, sit'kum.
Hammer, white manis, o'k-hót-klí-ba ; of stone, o-kwun-ná-wu.
Hand, el-kuk'si-a, te-bek'si-a.
Handsome, e-tók-te skâkhhost, (goorl face).
Hard, k'hul'k'hul.
Hare, kun'nc-mun'uc.
Hat, kilké-klétch-e-wá-ba.
Hatchet, c-kuts'stan.
Hate, to, a-mukh-thlar-it.
Haul, to, an-né-ka; haul tight, (imp.) kwutl an-ái-ya.
Hazel nuts, t’kab-e-lí-la.
He, yák-lıa, yák-kha.
Head, kla-bek'tuk, et-suk'tuk.
Heart, éb-hatsh, e-bé-butsh, et-sé-bukhts.
Help me, get-gés-kab.
Hemlock, t’kaii-ta-bet-uk, ik-ai-ta-bát-uk.
Here, yak-kwa.
Hermaphrodite, klel'at-sun.
Hide, to, al-híp-so, ip-sut.
Hill, i-pák-hal.
His, e-yák-lia.
Hit, to, kwult'l.
Hole, $a$, klh-whap.
Horns, of an animal, kilt-sábuks.
Hornet, o-pa.
Horse, c-kiu'i-tan; young and unbroken, kai-y eklı.
House, tútl, to'tlt'h.
How, híl-ta; how can I? haukwntl, háu-katlh; how many? kim-sé-ukh, kan-tchékh.
Huckleberry, red, o-lé-la-tét, tikh'wil-lim; ulue, hái-tcho.

## HUN

Hundred, i-tak-a-mó-nak.
Hungry, ó-lo.
Hurry, make haste, ai-akk.
Husband or wife, married person, ki'-kul ; my husband, it-suk-hé-kal, chak-hć-kal,i-cluk'-i-kal.

## I.

I, nái-ka.
Ice, i-ká-pa, kl-ká-pa, e-ká-pa.
Indians (people), til'li-khum, plur.; el-ka-thil'khum, sing. ( a person.)
Infant, cha-la-kí-ik, et-la-nukst.
Interjections:
Ab-bá or an-í, for shame! Al-í, interjection of surprise.
Hwá or hwá-wa, surprise, ad. miration, eamestness.
Kwish, contemptuous refusal.
Iron, ek-i-wćk-hi, ópt-sakh.
Island, a sand bar, klukh, tlokliw.

## J.

Jay, (Garrulus) kis'kis.
Jump (as ahorse) to, t'só-pi-na.

## K.

Kamass, tul-lál-hu.
Kettle, o-bisk'h, ó-pe-kwan'h; (basket.)
Keys, e-tlit-kwát-kub-a; of house, tót-li-tát-li-kwa't-ko.
Kick (us a horse), to, a-chekl'. tukh.

14 LYN

Kill, to, un-t'hláu-a, an-yi-wáokh.
Knife, ó'pt-sakh, c.ke-wék-he, kwe-we-ki; i. e. the iron.
Knock, to, ko-ko.

## L.

Lake, ko-kót-let, e-ke-kót-letklt’h, ct-lá-la.
Lamprey, ská-ko-li, ská-kulh.
Land, il-a-hćkh, il-la-ćkh.
Large, klok-wuntlh, ya-kwantl.
Lately, just now, tchi.
Laugh, to, khl-whai-it.
Leaf, tup-sî, tep-so.
Lean, to, lakh.
Leg, ti-áuli, kla-a-wit, e-bć-o-wil.
Lend, to, hul-gé-bish-ta; (same as borrono.)
Let me see, ni' wha; literally an imperative adverl, near!
Lie, to, klim-in'a-whnt.
Light, wakh, tu-wákh.
Lightning, c-kélks, c-kćlikst.
Like, tik-ćklr.
Listen, klo-witsh'utk.
Litter of pups, te-ká-a.
Load a canoe, to, au-e-yuk-kánai.
Long (in dimension), yatl-kut.
Look here! interjec., nalh.
Looking glass, e-shal-ki-kabt, tshai-lak'um-mit.
Lose the way, to, at-to-br-tokwit, klo-bá-to-kwe.
Louse, ók-sted.
Love, to, tik-ékh, ke-hun-ne-\{́hot.
Lupin root, e-so-bókh-tan; Clats. kal-whé-ma.
Lynx (L. fasciata), é-pukw.

## MAG 15 NUM

## 11.

Magic, e-ta-má-no-was, e-tehi-ha-wa.
Magician, ya-ke-wab.
Make, to, a-kóts-kin, an-ái-ya; I make, I do or voork, nái-ka an-ái-ya; thou makest, mái-ka an-ái-ya; he makes, yákh-ka at-saii-ya; we make, ni-sái-ka an-skái-ya; ye make, mi-sái-ka ab-skái-ya; they make, klíska al-kái-ya; I made yesterclay, tanl-ki nái-ki au-ái-ya; make fire, imp., ab-whul-ckitk; make haste, imp. ado., ai-ák; make fust that, kan-au-ćla.
Mallard, stock duck; o-kwékwe, o-kwéhw-kwéhw.
Man, tle-ká-la, Klek-hal'la; plur. tlkí-la-buks.
Many, ok-ha-wé, é-la-ha-we; many people, okh-o-wé-tiks til-ig-hum; mamy things, ekh-o-we ik'ta.
Maple, o-lam-tsis'kun.
Mare, a, o-kwil-c-kí-i-tan.
Mat, il-kó-tel, klis'kwis.
Meat, étl-wil-li, étl-wil-e, á-kéwul.
Middle, ká-chuk, kát-suk.
Miserable, kla-háu-ya.
Moon, ok-tla-min', o-kla-min', ok-klim-min'.
Morning, ékw-ti-letl; kau-ukh
Mortar, metate, o'hub.
Mosquito, ó-pe-nat-'sik-sik, ó-pan-at-suk'suk.
Mother, tl’ka-ná-a, kl-kín-na-í.
Mountain, i-pak-laal.

Mouse, k'hol-k'hol.
Mouth, e-bés-kl, eb-bé-skulkh.
Much, ok-ha-wé.
Musket, shuk-wa-lal'la.
Musk rat, tsin-is-tsin-is, chin-nis-chin-nis.
Mussel (larye, sea), en-ne-ábat.

## N.

Nails (finger), tl-ketll-o-té-tuk, bel-ho-tétk; (board), e-uk-spát-ko-ka.
Name, yákh-laal, ć-kul, c-í-chil, yák-hal.
Narrow, e-klub'a-hais.
Near, kwab-kut, kwap-ka-ti.
Neck, o-bé-bo-kwi, eb-é-tok.
Needle, o-kwé-po-wa.
New, i-kwá-las, kwa-las.
Niece or nephere, kwa-wikhl.
Night, púlak-li, no-pú-num.
Nine, kwaist.
No, nakst, nikst, nel'kst.
Noise, loud talking, ki-pal-láwul.
Noon, pa-ta, ot-lakh.
Nose, bé-kats, e-bé-katsk'lı.
Not far, nikst kwíl-ia.
Nothing at all, nakst ik-ta.
Notwithstanding, kukh'tsi.
Now, al-tikh.
Numerals:
1, ikht.
2, makst.
3, klone.
4, lak'et.
5, kwé-num.
6, takh'em.
7, $\quad \sin$ 'a-makst.

| OAK |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8, | stót'kin. |
| 9, | kwaist. |
| 10, | tát-le-lum. |
| 11, | tát-lc-lum i-kon ikht. |
| 12, | tát-le-lum i-kon makst. |
| 20, | malkst tkhlatl. |
| 30, | klone tlkhlatl. |
| 100, | i-tak-a-mó-nak. |
|  |  |
|  | 0. |

Oak tree, lats'kan, e-latsb'kan. Off shore, mát-lin-i, mát-hlinni.
Old, withle-bái-it (200m), ya-ba-lil-a (bad) ; of persons, e-ki-ok-whut, musc., o-ki-ok-wut, fem.
One, ikht.
On the other side, in'a-tai.
Open, há-lakl, ek-ha-let.
Opposite, in-a-tái.
Other, s’hul-ló-yi-ba.
Otter, land, e-na-ná-muks; sea, e-lák-e.
Out doors, klakh-a-ni, (klakh, in sight.)
Overturn, to, ké-la-pài.
Oyster, klokh-klokh.

## P.

Quick, ai-ak.
Quills, tep-e-é.

## R.

Paddle, to, an-klé-watsk.
Pantaloons, leggings, tsa-káluks.
People, til'lig-hum; relations, na-té-nan-a-we.
Perhaps, klo-nass.

## RAL

Person, $a$, el-ka-tlil'khum; plur. til'ig-hum, kwót-le-li-hub-uk.
Petticoat, of bark, kl-whé-lut'l. Clats.
Pigeon, o-ó-min, o-ó-man.
Pin, kwé-kwi-ens, kle-bá-kwote.
Pin, $t o$, it-sikh'lan.
Pipe, o-ko-lá-ba, kwil-há-ba.
Pleased, yuth.
Plank or board, tish'kan.
Plenty, ok-ha-wé.
Plough, to, klukh il'a-ckh.
Poor, kla-háu-ya.
Posts of house, ollí-pat.
Posteriors, o-bé-pūtsh.
Pound, to, (in metate,) kse-kótkutl.
Pour, to, wakh.
Powder horn, o-bá-kwul.
Prairie or meadow, tipso il'-aékh, i. e. grass land; to-bai-ya-ba.
Presently, al-kékh.
Push, to, an-e-ūts-tub-ut.
Put into, to, as a box, an-é-leket, éla-kut.
Putrify, to, yát-suks.

## $Q$.

Rabbit, hare, kun'ne-mun'ne.
Raccoon, ek-wa-lísh, ek-wul'las.
Rain, slél-hutst, stáu-il-huts.

Rainbow, o-lakhw-ted.
Rat, e-o-lekhw, i-o-le-okh.
Rattle, $a$, shukh-shukh.
Rattlesnake, e-a-welkb.
Raven, o-kwatl-kin-kin.
Razor shell fish, c-óna.
Red, tl-pel-pel, kl-pel-pel, pil-pil.
Ride on horseback, to, an-e-kut-lai te kiu-i-tan.
Ring, a, t'kwéo-kwéo.
River, é-batl, c-batl-t'h, c-matl; forks of, sin-klé-likh; mouth of, si-á-bis.
Road, 6-e-hut.
Roast, to, ba-hé-liktcl.
Rock, e-ká-nuks.
Roof tree, é-puktl.
Run, to, lst pers. sing. bukh-hun-e-ka; $2 n d$ pers. sing. nukh-hun-e-ká-ya.

## S.

Sallal berry (Guaitheria Shatlon), kl-kwu-shá-la, sal'lal.
Salmon, ikwá-na, Chinook, i-kwin-na, or i-kwin-na, Clatsop, the spring or silver salmon, S. quinnat, Riciardson; i-kwa'na-ekh, Chinook, i-kwa-ni-yukh, Clatsop, the sea trout or square-tailed salmon (? S. truncatus, Suckley); ot-soi' hakh, Cluts. a smaller species, not identified; e-a-kul'lub-a, Clats. a large species, probably S. scouleri, Rici.; o-o'wun, Chin. and Clats. (? S. canis, Suckley); o'la-atsh, a fall species, not identified; e-ke'khun-ne, Chi-
nook, o-kwái-hun-ne', Clats. the salmon trout, S. spectabilis, Girard; o'hil-lo, Chin. ot-lal-whe', Clats. brook trout, S. stellatus, Girard.
Salmon berry (berries, generic), kla-li-li, kal-ai-yó-kmo, é-it-to-wa.
Salt, tle-pé-nkh, klu-pekh.
Salutation, the, kla-hau-ya
Sand, che-kutt.
Scissors, s'hub-ust.
Sea, the, wé-ko-wa, o-kwukh-2
Seal, $a$, ol-hai-yu.
Sea otter, c-lak-e.
Seat or chair, o-kó-la-kla-túb-o hat.
Secret, al-hup-so, ip-sut.
See, to, buk-hekst, an-y炭hub.
Seine, na-wai-itk.
Seven, sin-a-makst.
Sew, to, an-ékh-po.
Sewellel (see aplodontia).
Shake, to, to-tó, hul-lel.
Sharp, yal-kis-ilth, en-a-bč-hwat-lak. Clats.
Sharpen, to, e-kúlat.
She, ukh-ka.
Shining, to-wakh.
Shoes, ta-kétl-pa, tuk-atl-ba.
Shoot woith a bow, to, ya-ba-anéla; with a gum, tl-kope-an-sé-ka.
Shoreward, mat-hwil-li, mal-hwun-ni.
Short (in dimension), yuts-kut-ta, yúts-kut.
Shot pouch, e-kwald, o-báhwai.
Shut, to, ikh-pu-i; shut it, imp. ikh-pu-wa-wa.

Sick, et-sit-sa
Sift, to, to-tokin-to-tokh.
Sight, in, klakh.
Sing, to, abs-ka-lí-lab; I sing, ne-kal-la-lí-ba.
Sink, to, kél-lip-pe.
Sister, elder, tl-kokh, a-kukhkırun, kup-ho; younger, ats, kl-kí-wukh, tsí-kwun.
Sit, to, a-bit-lait ; sit down, imp . nut-hlai-i-ta, mit-lait.
Six, takl-um.
Skin, dressed, hakh-ha; unaresset, a-bít-sun ; to skin an animal, an-ai-ya'w'ks.
Skunk, a, o-pı́n-pun.
Sky, tsu-11atlt; clouds, e-kó-saklı-sagh, kwi.
Slave, i-lai-tekh.
Sleep, to, a-bíp-te; sleep, imp. ab-áp-te; he sleeps, ai-ya-ópte; I.em sleepy, c-é-wab-chenakhw.
Slow, kla-wakh.
Small, ya-nókst, yan-o'kst.
Smoke, t'whut.
Snake, tchai-yau, e-tsái-au.
Snow, tl't-ka, il-káp-a.
Soft, tkle-min'-tkle-min'.
Son, addressing him, akh; spectking of him, o-chukh-ha, et-sukh-ha, i-chakh-ha.
Sour, si-a-ha-bost-ko.
Speak, to, kip-a-lati-ul, an-nukhem.
Spear fish, to, a-nel-kekhwks.
Spherical, shuk-kok.
Spill, to, wakh.
Spit, to, klob-kwit.
Split, to, v.n. t'sukh; to split, v. a. tsúkh-un-yá-ho.

Spotted, tsum.

Spring, chá-e-pai, tsa-c-pai.
Spruce tree, e-pé-natl'h.
Squirrel, pine, e-kau-tau, skwiskwis (Cathl.) ; ground, ót-sekin.
Stand, to, a-but-whe, a-mítwhit ; stand up, imp. a-métwhet, nut-hwi-ta.
Star, ke-ha-nup, plur. ke-ha-náp-uks ; te-ha'nub, ck-ai-hánap.
Steam, to, (in cooking), e-apkol.
Stick with a kinife, to, an-ii-il ka-be opt-sakh, (ka-be, cudv.)
Stink, báteh-kus.
Stone, tl-ká-nuks, ká-ıaks.
Stop, imp. ko-pet'.
Stove, iron fire place, ck-kái-wé-ke-a-ké-uk o-ol-pits-ki.
Strawberry, klab-o-te, am-fite.
Strike, to, no'h-hwe-gai-yakh.
Striped ${ }^{( }$figured), tzum.
Strong, stet-hlau, ekst-lát-lau, tál-he-wil.
Sturgeon, e-nak-ho, in-ak-hau, e-nái-na'kūn’h.
Summer, cha-ko-ye, tsa-ko'ye.
Sun, o-ot-lakh.
Surf (waves), o-ko'o-la, o-kolal'h.
Swan, ké-lokh, ke-luk.
Sweet, tsee, yat-sc-bub.
Sweetheart, o'bé-kwil-likh.
Swell, to, at-lo-dí-wil-hakh.
Swim, to, sit-slıum, at-lo-kwé-- ka.

Tail (of an animal), o-ye-aitsk, o-itch, o-yá-he-be-tle.
Take, to, is'kum, is'kub; take that (imp.), is'kauh-kik-e-at; to take off (as a kettle), klakw.
Tale or story, e-ká-nam.
Talk, to, te-ké-pa-lá-wul (? to be talkative).
Tamanous, to make, nuk-eha-bái-ya.
Tattooing, tes-ko.
Teach, to, n’t-há-hwe-le.
Tear, to, klukh-khukh.
Ten, tát-le-lum.
Teeth, kl-bé-ats'h, tl-bé-at-sukh.
That, ek-kek, o-koke, yakh-ka.
There, ya-wakh.
There is none (not one), kehikht ikht.
They, klás-ka; they two (duat), stúkh-ka.
Thick, e-yúkh-e-tlau-un.
Thin, pi-hwat-ti.
Thing, $a$, t’ka-bó-ta.
Thirty, klon tkhlatl.
This, ókoke.
Thistle root, shan'a-tau.
Thou, mái-ka.
Thread, klip-aiit'.
Three, klon.
Throw a stone, to, en-kult-sib.
Thunder, e-kán-a-wak-só-ba, kun-na-wok-so-ba.
Tide, flood, klo-weshk, klo-wits'kwit, kla-wits-kot; ebb, t'hul-a-wé-kwot, hol-a-wé-kot.
Tie, to, kal-kau; tie it (imp.), kau é-hakh.
Tip, to, lakl.

Toad, é-ka-tin-a-hikh-hikh.
Tobacco, ekái-nutl, e-se-halolt.
To-day, á-ko'ót-lakh', ó-ka-ótlakh.
Toes, te-bel-ho-tetk.
To-morrow, wá-ki, wukh-i, wuk-ke; dlay after, yá-wek.
Tongue, e-bé-min-kwin-ne-bat, e-men-kán-11-ba.
Tortoise, it-lí-hwa, et-lakhwa.
Towards the water (ichen on shore), mat-hlin-ni ; toucards the woods, mat-hwil-li, mal-hwun-ni.
Trail or road, a, o'e-hut.
Tree, a-baktsh; plur. tl'bák-shu-ba, yot'h.
Trot, to, té-te-há-ho.
Twelve, tát-le-lum i-kon makst.
Twenty, makst tkhlatl.
Twilight, chú-yus-te.
Twine, klip-áit.
Two, makst.
Trout, speckled, ot-lal-hwé, ठ-hil-lo; salmon trout, ok-kwái'-hun-ne, e-ké-hnn-ne.

## U.

Ugly (bad face), es-ta-bá-li-la skâ-khost.
Uncle, kla-ta-ta; my uncle, e-chát-ta-ta.
Under, kik-hwi-li.
Untie, to, stokh.
Upset, to, ké-la-pái.

## YOU

## V.

Veins, te-bek-het-hlau. Village, tlik-hum.

## W.

Walk (imp.), no-ya-pén-ka.
Want, to, ti-kékh.
Wappatoo root, tuk-hát, tuk'but.
Warm, nú-sko-it.
Warrior, yukh-hwa-lots, tl-to'-hii-al, yuks-hét-lau, ya-wháiluts.
Wasp, yellor, e'a-kai-nékh-pa.
Water, tl-súk, tl-chukw, Clats.
Waterfall, ke-ke-satsk.
Waves, ok-óla, o-ko-lal'h, o-kó-o-la.
We, ne-sái-ka; we two (ductl), ni-tái-ka.
Whale, é-ko-li.
What, ik-ta; what is your name? kau-ti e-bék-hol; what neros do you bring? ka-da-ta bé-wa-cha.
Where, kakh; where did you come from? kakh e-wa-ta é-te-ba.
White, t'kope.
Who, t'kluk-sta, klak-sta, tluksta.
Whole, entire, lo'wul-lo.
Why, kí-ta.
Wicked, ma-sí-ehi, e-yí-ma-ha.
Wide, há-lakl, ek-ha-let, tlukutlh, é-ya-hutsh.

Wife, ki-kরl; my wifte, o-kwik-o-kul, ok-wilk-lue-kal; his wife, o-yak-he-kal.
Wild cat, é-pukw.
Win, to, an-uk-ilt.
Wind, ik-há-la, its-há, i-itshakh; $N$. E. acind, it-hlub'awhut; N. W. wind, a-ká-wul, ka-wi-lukh;S.or"T'ilumooks" wind, e-ká-a-but, ka-ba-tuk; W. wind, c-a-ka-lutsk'h.

Wings, ai-yti-ko, tup-a-ekh.
Winter, chá-ka-luk-kle, tsá-ha-luk-le.
Wood, tul-uss'h, tub-baskh.
Woodpecker (picus pileatus), ok-hótl-pa.
Wolf, large, le-lé-uk-kub, il-e-ák-hum; prairie, i-tíl-la-pas.
Woman, kle-á-kil, tla-ki-il, ta-na-busks.
Work, to, al-khótslı-ke.
Worthless, kál-tas.
Wound, to, kwutl'h.
Writing, $a$, e-chá-hwe.

## Y.

Year, a, e-ké-lak.
Yellow, katl-kau-ak, ptse'k.
Yes, a-ha, ek-í-a ; yes indeed, na-wít-ka.
Yesterday, tanl-ki, taunl-kikh.
You (plural), mi-sái-ka ; you two (dual), but-ái-ka.
Young, e-kís-kus (masc.), o-koskus (fem.) ; young man, ék-wa-lip, kwul-lep'h, mil-kwálip ; young voman, klá-lek.

## LOCAL NOMENCLATURE.

## Coast below Point Adams.

Ni-a-kok'si. Neacoxie, a creek at the head of Clatsop Plains. The word is said to refer to the small pines at its mouth.
Ni-ka'na-hum. Another creek near the above.
Wa-hun'ni. A creek and small lake at Perry's, near the above.
Til'a-müks. The correct spelling of the word usually written Killamook, and applied to the promontory south of the Columbia, called also Cape Lookout. It originally belonged, I presume, to some site in the Tilamuks country.
E'kuli. The Ecola creek of Lewis and Clarke; so called by them becanse a whale ( $e^{\prime} k u-l i$ ) was washed ashore there. It has been adopted by the settlers; whether by the Indians, I am not positive.
Ni-a-ka'ni. Neacarnie Head, also called False Killamook.
Ni-hé-lem. The Nehalem river, or probably some village site near its mouth.
Ka'ha-le'tchi. Killamook river.
Na-hats' or Na'ta-hats. Another bay south of Killamook.
Na-wug-ga, Nes-tug-ga. Two small streams rumning into the coast below the last.
Ni-ches-ni. Another stream, a promontory intervening.
Nes-la'chi. The Siletz or Celetse river, in the Indian reservation, so called.
Ya-ku'na. A bay south of the last.
Note.-The names of places south of Killamook Head, not being in the Chinook country, may have been derived from the Tilanuks. They were given me by Mr. S. H. Smith, of Clatsop.

## Columbia River, North Side.

No-ho'te. McKenzie's head.
Ka-is'. Cape Hancock or Disappointment.
Ka'so-lit. The landing at Baker's bay.
Walla-kut. Creek near Baker's bay.
Wap-pa-lo'chi. Creek at Dawson's.
Nos-whói-milkhs. Dawson's.
No'shutl. McCarty's.
No'si-misp. Scarborough's hill.
Nós-to-ils. Chinook point.
No-wétl-kai-ils. Point Ellice.
Kém-tsa. Deep river.
Mōk-ho or Móhul. Gray's river.
Na-katl-kwai. Yellow Bluff.
Kwét-sa-kas'na. Pillar Rock.
Wa-kái-a-tum'a. Jim Crow hill.
Wa-kái-a-kum. The Indian village above it.
I-lo-ka-min. Creek below Birnie's.
Kwillu-chinl. Birnie's (now called Cathlemet).
Ni-kis-ti-kok. Abernethy's mill stream.
Chem-is'tik-ki. Creek above Aberncthy's.
Nik-wal. Creek below Cowlitz river.

## Columbia River, Soutir Side.

Klat-sop. Point Adams.
Nai-a'ak-sten, Raymond's.
Skip-pi-náu-in. Skipanoun creek.
Nétul. "Lewis and Clarke's river;" their wintering place in 1806-7.
Nak-i-kláu-a-nak. The first fork of Young's river.
Klats'ka-nai. Second fork of the same. The name also given to another creek emptying into the Columbia at Oak Point. Both were in the territory of the tribe so called.
A-wak'atl. Astoria.
Nōt-la-kwok. Adair's.
A-wak'sil. Shortess'.

Su-kum-its'i-ak. Tongue Point.
Kat-hla'met. The site of the village near Cathlamet Point.
Kukhn-yak, Kakhn-yak. Oak Point.

## Shoalwiter Biy.

A-ti'so-wil. Bear river, a ereek running into the southern end of the bay.
Ta'lit. Creek on the southern sand spit, now Tarlitt settlement.
Chik'lis-ilkh. Point Leadbetter, meaning the place of the Chihalis people.
Ti'ehūts. The peninsula.
Nas'tu. Sand island.
Mo-kwol. South side of Nasal river.
Ne-sal or Lé-sūlt. The Nasal river.
El-a-mi'a-kolt. Creek below the Nasal.
Pé-luks or Ko-pé-luks. Palux river.
Na-wau-kum, Kwil-kwil-im. Two small creeks above the last.
Kwul-kwul. Indian village at Swan's.
Kwal-so-wilkh. Russell's.
Wa'hōts. Champ's.
Kwin'ap'tilkh or Kwil-ap'tin-lilkh. Stuart's Point.
Wil'lo-pa. The Willopah river; properly some site upon it.
Amps'kōm. Vail's.
Ka'kilkh. Creek west of the Willopah.
Nek-o-man'chi or Nu-hu-min'i-ke. North river.
Aikh-aikh. A creek above the last.
Kwápt-sum. Toke's Point.
A'si-hat, No'it-wu, Klo'milt, Su-it-tum. Localities in the neighborhood of Toke's Point.
Chi-hual'sta. A site under Cape Shoalwater.
Note.-It is probable that some of these names are not Chinook, but Chibalis. Nawaukum, for instance, is also the name of one of the branches of the Chihalis river, which empties into Gray's bay.



